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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

UN Debates Disarmament

Khrushchev Plan Pressed. The UN General Assembly Political Com. Oct. 8 gave priority on its agenda to Soviet Premier Khrushchev's world disarmament proposal.

The committee agreed without vote to a suggestion by Chrmn. Franz Match of Austria that the current lessening of East-West tensions made UN debate of Khrushchev's proposals imperative.

The U.S., Brazil & other Western nations had opposed priority for the Khrushchev plan but withdrew their objections on learning that a majority of delegates favored the move.

Soviet First Deputy Foreign Min. Vasily V. Kuznetsov appealed Oct. 9 for swift acceptance in principle of the Khrushchev plan to aid projected 10-nation disarmament negotiations in a search for agreed arms controls. Kuznetsov told the Political Com. that agreement on a disarmament inspection-&-control system "would not be difficult" if the aims of the plan were assured of support. Kuznetsov said the USSR would accept administration of total disarmament by an international agency based on "equitable geographical distribution." The USSR traditionally had demanded parity for Western & Soviet-bloc nations in any arms control organization.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. warned the Political Com. Oct. 14 against permitting hopes for total disarmament to delay progress on agreements to prohibit nuclear tests and guard against surprise attacks.* Rejecting an "all or nothing" view of disarmament, Lodge said: "We must not fall victim to the fallacy that nothing can be done in the field of disarmament until everything can be done." Lodge, who urged priority for a nuclear test ban accord because it was "nearest to realization," also suggested that the UN Disarmament Comm. be convened to begin study of an "international police force . . . to preserve . . . peace & security" in a disarmed world.

Kuznetsov, presenting the initial Soviet position on the Khrushchev arms plan in the General Assembly Oct. 6, had denied U.S. charges that the USSR was responsible for a delay in reaching an agreement on banning nuclear tests. He said the USSR was willing to sign an immediate ban on all future atomic explosions. Lodge, replying in the Assembly the same day, stressed U.S. objections to a nuclear test ban pact that did not contain specific & effective inspection-&-control provisions.

French Foreign Min. Maurice Couve de Murville had told the Assembly Sept. 30 that genuine world disarmament was inconceivable without the reduction of East-West tension. Couve de Murville attacked the Khrushchev plan on grounds that control & inspection "will not actually function until after the agreed measures of disarmament have already been implemented." He said only settlement of "the [political] conflicts that arise, whether in Europe, Asia or elsewhere," would make "everything . . . possible, starting with effective disarmament."

A plan for "area by area" disarmament, in which key world regions would be cleared of nuclear & aggressive weapons and defended by "a standing UN force," was presented to the Assembly Sept. 23 by Irish Foreign Min. Frank Aiken. The Irish proposal called for creation of a central European area in which "a reunited Germany, together with Poland & other Eastern European countries, agree[d] to become an area of law, free from foreign troops . . . weapons of blitzkrieg & mass destruction, and subject to United Nations inspection & guarantee." Aiken said creation of such a zone depended on German unification, which, he asserted, could be attained only by confederation of the 2 German states.

Other UN statements on disarmament: Canadian External Affairs Min. Howard Green & Norwegian Foreign Min. Halvard Lange said Sept. 24 that disarmament could not be achieved by the Soviet plan unless it was amended to include an inseparable link between disarming & control; Italian Foreign Min. Giuseppe Pella Sept. 23 pledged Italian support for establishment of a UN force or "presence" to enforce peace; Australian External Affairs Min. Richard G. Casey warned Sept. 30 that effective controls were needed to establish the "mutual confidence" needed for genuine disarmament; Swedish Foreign Min. Osten Unden termed the Khrushchev plan "utopian" Sept. 30 but urged the UN to study plans by Polish Foreign Min. Adam Rapacki & others for an atom-free zone in central Europe. [See p. 301B1]

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Week in Headlines

International

Debate on Khrushchev disarmament proposal given priority in UN General Assembly Political Com.

Tories won British election.

Iraqi Premier Kassem injured by would-be assasins.

United States

Dock strike halted by Taft-Hartley-law injunction; Taft-Hartley-law board appointed to investigate steel strike.

Explorer VII satellite launched; ballistic missile fired to vicinity of orbiting Explorer VI.

Dodgers won World Series.

Khrushchev on Peace. Soviet Premier Khrushchev returned to Moscow Oct. 10 after visiting Communist China & touring eastern Soviet cities, including Vladivostock, Irkutsk, Bratsk, Krasnoyarsk & Novosibirsk.

Khrushchev, addressing a Novosibirsk meeting Oct. 9 (speech made public in Moscow Oct. 13), reiterated that the search for peaceful coexistence was "the root question of our time." He said: His "talks in America showed that the majority of the American people do not want war & are striving . . . [for] peaceful cooperation"; "coexistence means continuation of the struggle between the 2 social systems—but by peaceful means, without war, without interference by one state in the internal affairs of another"; "we consider it to be [an] economic, political & ideological struggle, but not military." [See p. 317B1]

(In its first official reaction to the Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks, Communist China hailed them Oct. 11 as "conducive to the . . . relaxation of international tension." The comment was contained in a joint communiqué issued in Peiping Oct. 11 after talks between Foreign Min. Chen Yi & visiting Indonesian Foreign Min. Subandrio.) [See p. 317E1]

(U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge, addressing the Natl. Press Club in Washington Oct. 9, expressed doubt that Khruschev's U.S. visit had achieved spectacular results. But he noted that it had resulted in withdrawal of the Soviet ultimatum on Berlin and may have ushered in "new methods for dealing with each other on international problems.")

(In an article written for NANA, ex-Pres. Truman warned Oct. 6 against accepting Khrushchev's pledges of disarmament & coexistence until he had shown "good faith" in repudiating Stalinism by living up to the Yalta & Potsdam agreements. Truman also opposed Pres. Eisen-

* Lodge offered a U.S. concession to Soviet demands that both "political" & "technical" issues be discussed in renewed negotiations on safeguards against surprise attacks. 10-nation technical talks in Geneva on safeguards against surprise attacks had been adjourned Dec. 18, 1958 after a stalemate caused by Soviet demands for consideration of "political" issues, including the denuclearization of Germany & reduction of NATO & Warsaw Pact forces. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 414C2]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

Khrushchev Family

Mrs. Nina Petrovna Khrushchev, the Soviet premier's 2d wife, disclosed Sept. 25 that she & Khrushchev had had 3 children together, not just one as previously reported.

Mrs. Khrushchev said at a Washington news conference, her first any place: she & Khrushchev had met in Yuzovka, in the Ukraine's Donets Basin, and had married in 1924; Khrushchev's daughters Rada & Yelena and son Sergei were "my children"; the first Mrs. Khrushchev had died "during the famine" after bearing a daughter, Yulia, & a son, Leonid, who was killed in World War II. **[See p. 293E3]**

hower's planned visit to the USSR lest it be misconstrued as U.S. support for what he termed a dictatorship over millions of people.) [See p. 278A3]

(Adlai E. Stevenson, writing in the N.Y. Times Sept. 29, urged the U.S. to "pay attention, cautiously but carefully," to Khrushchev's disarmament proposals. He said his talks with Khrushchev had given him hope that the USSR, faced with an increasing economic need to rid itself of the arms burden, "meant business this time" on disarmament.) [See p. 311E3]

U.S.-Soviet Exchanges. Soviet Premier Khrushchev's Sept. 15-27 visit to the U.S. resulted in negotiations on a wide variety of existing & projected U.S.-Soviet exchanges in the cultural, scientific, health & trade fields.

The negotiations were marred, however, by a controversy over Soviet charges that the U.S. was hampering a broadening of exchanges:

Meeting with 25 U.S. Senators at the invitation of the Senate Foreign Relations Com., Khrushchev & Chrmn. Georgi A. Zhukov of the USSR's State Com. for Cultural Relations charged Sept. 16 that the State Dept. had rejected 9 of 14 exchanges recently suggested by the USSR, evidently with the aim of curtailing such programs. Khrushchev, in a N.Y. radio-TV address Sept. 17, said "the State Dept. has of late become somewhat afraid of this exchange of delegations."

The Soviet accusations were rebutted Sept. 17 by the State Dept. & by Pres. Eisenhower, who told a Washington news conference that he had been "trying to expand, not to scale down" the exchange program. State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White disclosed that the U.S. & USSR only recently had exchanged draft agreements for 1960-61 to expand the 2-year exchange program signed in 1958.* White told newsmen Sept. 18 that the charges made by Khrushchev in his TV address were "patently inaccurate & false" but could be attributed to Soviet officials' failure to "report accurately to him."

A statement issued in San Francisco Sept. 20 by the USSR's State Com. for Cultural Relations with Khrushchev's authorization charged the State Dept. with failure to agree to these Soviet proposals: (1) a long-term U.S.-Soviet cultural & scientific exchange accord, (2) expanded exchanges of artistic events, (3) expanded industrial exchanges (although, it noted, the USSR had accepted 5 such U.S. proposals), (4) implementation of motion picture exchanges, (5) bilateral health exchanges. It disclosed that the USSR also had suggested (a) "far-reaching" cooperation on medicine & atomic energy, (b) exchanges of radio-TV broadcasts,† (c) increased circulation of the magazines Amerika (in the USSR) & USSR (in the U.S.) and (d) establishment of a Soviet reading room in New York & a U.S. reading room in Moscow.

The State Dept. Sept. 21 said many exchange proposals claimed as Soviet by the USSR had been made by the U.S. and that most Soviet proposals had not been rejected but were "under consideration" by the U.S.

Other exchange developments:

Atomic energy — Chrmn. John A. McCone of the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. & Dir. Vasily S. Yemelyanov of the USSR's Main Admin. for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy met in Washington Sept. 13-25 to prepare an atomic energy exchange program for consideration by Khrushchev & Pres. Eisenhower at their Camp David talks Sept. 25-27. The program discussed reportedly would embody exchanges of scientists and research data in controlled thermonuclear energy, high-energy physics, nuclear power reactors & materials, and radioisotopes for industry & medicine. A statement issued Sept. 25 by McCone & Yemelyanov said U.S.-Soviet nuclear cooperation would be carried out "under the aegis of the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency."

McCone & a group of 5 U.S. nuclear scientists arrived in the USSR Oct. 9 for a 10-day tour of Soviet atomic installations. McCone told a Moscow news conference Oct. 12 that his visit to the USSR & a later tour of U.S. nuclear facilities by Yemelyanov were intended to aid each side in preparation of specific proposals for the planned U.S.-Soviet atomic exchange program. He noted, however, that proposals for joint U.S.-Soviet thermonuclear power research would have to be preceded by "a good deal" of collaboration.

Health—Agreement on a joint U.S.-Soviet medical research program centered on cancer, heart disease & poliomyelitis was announced Sept. 26 in Washington by Dr. H. van Zile Hyde, assistant U.S. surgeon general for international affairs. The accord was reached in talks between delegations headed by U.S. Surgeon Gen. Leroy E. Burney & Dr. Aleksandr M. Markov, a Soviet Health Ministry official & Premier Khrushchev's personal physician. The agreement provided for expansion of current exchanges of physicians & research personnel.

Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Arthur S. Flemming told newsmen Sept. 30 that he expected a joint medical research agreement by Jan. 1, 1960. Flemming said the projected agreement called for (1) specific coordinated medical research projects by both countries, (2) exchanges of scientists to work actively in U.S. & Soviet laboratories, (3) exchanges of leading medical scientists to plan new research and (4) expanded exchanges of medical information.‡

Trade & debts—State Undersecy. C. Douglas Dillon disclosed Sept. 30 that the Eisenhower Admin. would be willing to ease U.S. restrictions on trade with the USSR if there were a settlement of Soviet Lend-Lease debts outstanding from World War II. Dillon said Khrushchev had complained to Pres. Eisenhower about U.S. "discrimination" against trade with the USSR and had been told that any relaxation of restrictions depended on Congress, which could be spurred to act after a "fair agreement" on a Lend-Lease settlement. Dillon said "substantial" Soviet Lend-Lease repayments "would be a reason for trying to increase by all normal means a flow of free, peaceful trade." [See pp. 288F1, D2 263G1, 223A3]

Asst. State Secy. (for Public Affairs) Andrew H. Berding revealed Sept. 27 that Khrushchev had agreed to reopen negotiations on the Soviet Lend-Lease debt. Berding noted that settlement of the debt would remove the USSR from the category of nations unable to receive long-term U.S. credits because of default on U.S. debts.§

(Gen. Yevgeny F. Loginov, head of the USSR's Aeroflot airline system, told newsmen in Washington Sept. 26 that the USSR was ready to open direct N.Y.-Moscow air service in competition with U.S. airlines. He said that Khrushchev favored such projects and that the "problems now are diplomatic & not technical.") [See p. 205G2]

MIDDLE EAST

CENTO Meets. The Council of Ministers of the Central Treaty Org., formerly known as the Baghdad (METO) Pact, met in Washington

* Other State Dept. officials said Zhukov's criticism was based on an agreement that 8 industrial exchanges would be chosen from a Soviet list of 14 & a U.S. list of 11 such exchanges. Zhukov had approved 5 of the U.S.' suggested exchanges but had been told the U.S. had not reached a decision on any in the Soviet list.

† Voice of America officials reported Oct. 5 that Soviet jamming of U.S. Russian-language broadcasts to the USSR, lifted with Khrushchev's arrival in the U.S., apparently had been resumed selectively. They said, however, that most VOA Russian broadcasts had been unjammed since Sept. 15. Soviet jamming had not been lifted from VOA broadcasts to other Communist-bloc countries and most broadcasts by the privately-operated Radio Free Europe & Radio Liberty. [See p. 293G3]

§ According to the Oct. 1 N.Y. Times, U.S. Lend-Lease goods with civilian potential remaining in Soviet hands at the end of World War II were valued at $2.6 billion. The U.S. asked $1.3 billion in settlement of the debts but was offered only $170 million. Negotiations were broken off in 1952, with the U.S seeking $800 million, the USSR offering $300 million. [See p. 18G1]

‡ Flemming also announced Sept. 30 a special U.S. contribution of $6 million—$5 million of it for malaria eradication—to the World Health Org. and Pan American Health Org. The new funds would raise total U.S. contributions for international health programs to $100 million in 1960, compared with $80 million in 1959.

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METO Becomes CENTO

The Baghdad (METO) Pact secretariat in Ankara, Turkey, announced Aug. 19 that in view of Iraq's withdrawal from the alliance, the remaining member states—Brittain, Turkey, Pakistan & Iran—had decided to change the pact's name to Central Treaty Org. (CENTO). The CENTO Council communiqué issued Oct. 9 in Washington said the new name signified "that the countries occupying a central area between the NATO & SEATO regions have confirmed their decision to join together for mutual defense & economic development."

Oct. 7-9 to study defense policies and Soviet pressures against Iran.

Council members included Iranian Premier Manouchehr Eghbal, Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes, Pakistani Foreign Min. Manzur Qadir, British Amb.-to-U.S. Sir Harold Caccia & State Secy. Christian Herter, Council chairman & head of a U.S. observer delegation.

A final communiqué warned Oct. 9 that the menace posed to CENTO states by "Communist activities continue[d] unabated" despite the apparent East-West detente over Berlin & disarmament. It said "the danger of [Communist] subversion abetted by foreign propaganda . . . remains particularly acute." The statement approved formation of "a permanent military deputies group, to begin operations on Jan. 1, 1960 with headquarters in Ankara." It asserted that the Council meeting, first to be held in the U.S., "was an open expression of the importance attached to . . . [CENTO] by the U.S. Govt."

A separate Council declaration Oct. 9 condemned "the propaganda campaign . . . [of] the Communist bloc against Iran." It protested clandestine operation of a Natl. Voice of Iran radio from "Soviet territory in the Caucasus" and expressed support for Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi's Govt. against these attacks.

(Pres. Eisenhower met with Eghbal, Menderes & Qadir Oct. 9 and, in a special statement, reiterated U.S. support for Iran pledged in the U.S.-Iranian bilateral defense accord & Eisenhower Doctrine.) [See p. 74C2]

(In an address to the opening session of the CENTO Council meeting, Vice Pres. Nixon warned Oct. 7 that Soviet professions of peaceful coexistence did not assure the cessation of Communist penetration "beneath borders through subversion.")

(Menderes told a Foreign Policy Assn. meeting in New York Oct. 13 that free nations should be "very cautious" in their reaction to Soviet peace offers. He urged Western nations to direct aid primarily to those nations that refused Communist infiltration, rather than those countries that had accepted Soviet aid.)

(U.S. aid to Turkey, Pakistan & Iran totalled $470 million in 1959, U.S. delegate Donald D. Kennedy told a CENTO Economic Com. meeting Sept. 2 in Ankara.)

Nasser Asks Palestine Board. Creation of a UN commission or board to carry out UN resolutions relating to Israel & the Arab states was proposed Oct. 7 by UAR Pres. Nasser.

Nasser, interviewed by AP & the Christian Science Monitor, said the UAR was ready to accept implementation of UN resolutions affecting "both Israel & us." He suggested that the inactive Palestine Conciliation Comm., established in 1949, could provide the nucleus for the new UN body. Nasser said, however, that the UAR would require Israeli compliance with all UN resolutions, including those partitioning Palestine & calling for return to their former homes in Israel of Arab refugees, before it would observe the 1951 Security Council resolution backing Israel's right to use the Suez Canal.

Israeli Rep.-to-UN Joseph Tekoah said Oct. 8 that Nasser's offer had "no more meaning than their talk of peace while continuing to wage war against Israel." He noted that UAR implementation of UN resolutions would "require recognition of Israel's territorial integrity . . . cessation of all hostile acts of war . . . on land or on sea or in the Suez Canal . . . and the conclusion of a peace treaty."

Tekoah said the UN Security Council had recognized Israel's present frontiers when it had approved the Israeli-Egyptian Armistice Agreement in 1949. Nasser had contended that the armistice had been abrogated by the 1956 Israeli invasion of Sinai.

(The UN-sponsored Israeli-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Comm., boycotted by Israel, condemned Israel Sept. 24 for an alleged attack on an Egyptian airliner by Israeli fighters over the Gulf of Aqaba Sept. 13. Israel claimed that the fighters had chased the airliner from Israeli airspace without firing.)

UAR-Red China Rift. Acting UAR Foreign Min. Hussein Zulficar Sabry protested to Red Chinese Amb.-to-UAR Chen Chia-kang Sept. 30 against an anti-UAR speech delivered in Peiping Sept. 28 by Khaled Bakdash, exiled Syrian Communist leader, at a meeting attended by Premier Chou En-lai & CP Chrmn. Mao Tse-tung. In messages to the 25 Arab, Asian & African Bandung states, the UAR proposed Oct. 1 that all recall their ambassadors from Peiping to protest Communist China's "aggressions" against Tibet, India, Laos & the UAR.

("Arabization" laws announced Sept. 6 by Syrian Region Economy Min. Khalil Kallas provided for 70% ownership & control of all banks in the Syrian Region by UAR citizens within 5 years.)

(Lt. Gen. Ali Amir was appointed Sept. 21 as chief of the UAR combined general staff.)

Kassem Attacked. Premier Abdul Karim el-Kassem of Iraq was wounded Oct. 7 when 5 gunmen machine-gunned his car as he drove through downtown Baghdad. Kassem's chauffeur & one of the attackers were killed in the ensuing gun battle. Kassem was struck by 3 bullets.

Public mourning processions in Baghdad, Mosul & Ramadi Sept. 20-21 protested the executions of leaders of the recent Mosul revolt & the pre-revolutionary regime of Nuri as-Said. Demonstrators, described as anti-Communist & anti-Kassem, were halted by troops when they tried to march on the Defense Ministry in Baghdad. [See p. 303F3]

2,000 Lebanese clashed with Beirut police Sept. 25 as they demonstrated against the executions outside the Iraqi Embassy. One rioter was killed & 17 others injured.

Jordan Shift. In a widespread cabinet revision announced Sept. 20 by Premier Hazza Majali, ex-Finance Min. Musa Nasir was named foreign minister, Defense Min. Anwar Nashashibi became justice & communications minister, Economy Min. Khoulusi Khairy was given the additional portfolios of development & reconstruction, and Justice & Communications Min. Anastas Hananiya was dropped from the cabinet. [See p. 142C3]

(The Christian Science Monitor reported Sept. 24 that Jordanian Queen Mother Zein, Cabt. Chief Bahjat al-Talhouni & Ex-Premier Samir el-Rifai were backing efforts to replace Majali with Rifai & halt the Jordanian-UAR rapprochement begun by Majali.) [See p. 279B3]

Arab League Meets. Foreign ministers of all Arab states except Tunisia & Iraq met in Casablanca, Morocco Sept. 1-8 for the 32d session of the Arab League Council. The meeting, attended for the first time by an observer delegation of the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt., agreed Sept. 2 to delay action on the Algerian question. It voted Sept. 7 to approve resolutions calling for (1) formation of "Palestine committees" to oppose Israel, (2) measures to slow or halt further Jewish emigration to Israel, (3) continuation of the UAR's Suez blockade of Israel & (4) tightening of the economic boycott of Israel. The meeting also approved further study of (a) Moroccan requests for modernizing the League Charter & (b) Jordanian suggestions for creating a Palestine army. [See p. 106B3]

(The Zionist Org. of America met Sept. 10-13 in Washington and re-elected Abraham A. Redelheim of New York as ZOA president Sept. 13. Sen. Kenneth B. Keating [R., N.Y.] had told the convention Sept. 10 that "short-sighted [Arab] leaders . . . are condemning their own people to needless sacrifice" because of "their obsession with Israel.") [See Vol. XVIII, p. 354E3]

Suez Shipping Up. Traffic through the Suez Canal rose from an average of 40 vessels daily in 1955, last year of operation by the Universal Suez Canal Co., to a daily average of 52 vessels in 1958, the N.Y. Times reported Oct. 3. Canal revenues were said to average $110 million annually, with profits reaching $15 million in 1958. The UAR's Suez Canal Authority currently employed 1,100 persons (360 administrative employees fewer than the old Suez Canal Co.), includ-

ing 236 pilots—124 Egyptians & 112 Europeans, Russians & Americans. [See p. 281A2; Vol. XVIII, 306B3]

(UAR Economy Min. Abdel Moneim el-Kaissouny arrived in London Sept. 10 for talks on the renewal of British-UAR trade & diplomatic ties. A N.Y. Times Cairo dispatch reported Sept. 18 that many French & British firms sequestered after the 1956 Suez invasion were being returned to their former owners. Those already returned to British & French control were said to include Thomas Cook & Son, Ltd., the British Shell, Shell Chemical & Shell Egypt oil companies and many banks, insurance firms & shipping companies. James Swinburn, 53, British manager of the Arab News Agency, who was convicted in 1957 of spying for Britain, was freed Sept. 21 under a general amnesty issued by Nasser Sept. 3.) [See Vol. XVII, p. 204F1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

World Aid Proposal. Pres. Eisenhower flew Oct. 13 to Abilene, Kan., his boyhood home, where he proposed in a televised address that money saved by disarmament be used in a global program to raise living standards in underdeveloped lands.

Speaking at ground-breaking ceremonies for the $3 million Eisenhower Presidential Library, which was to house his papers & records of his military & political careers, Mr. Eisenhower said: "No other aspiration dominates my own being so much as this: that the nations of the East & West will find dependable, self-guaranteeing methods to reduce the vast & essentially wasteful expenditures for armaments, so that part of the savings may be used in a comprehensive & effective effort for world improvement." "Every nation should contribute to the common enterprise in whatever way it can. No nation should be deemed incapable of contributing in some fashion. . . ." "The world must learn to work together, or, finally, it will not work at all."

Mr. Eisenhower said a U.S. foreign policy objective "is & must be to help build a world economy in which each nation" can "earn its own keep and pay its own way, and do so in a manner which brings meaning & fulfillment to the lives of its citizens. Such a policy is crucial to our own prosperity; it is vital to the cause of a just & lasting peace."

The Eisenhower Presidential Library, to be operated by the federal government (as are the Truman & Roosevelt libraries), was to be part of a 13-acre Eisenhower Center that already included a brick museum & the white frame Eisenhower home.

Pres. Eisenhower flew back to Washington Oct. 14, his 69th birthday. He became the 3d man to reach the age of 69 while President. [See pp. 318A3, 301B1-302D3; XII, 237D1]

Legislative Record. Pres. Eisenhower signed 382 public & 236 private bills passed by the first session of the 86th Congress. A 383d public bill, the public works appropriation, was passed over his veto. He vetoed 11 public & 9 private bills of the session. (The public-bill vetoes included the overridden works bill veto.) [See pp. 304C1-C2, A3, 296B3]

Vacation. Pres. Eisenhower recovered from a persistent cold during a working-golfing vacation at the La Quinta, Calif. home of George E. Allen Sept. 30-Oct. 8. Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California visited the President Oct. 5 and said Mr. Eisenhower "was kind and overlooked" a recent speech in which Brown had urged fellow Democrats to get "the tired old men" out of Washington. Pres. Eisenhower flew back to Washington Oct. 8. [See p. 313C3]

Personnel. Ex-Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, rejecting Pres. Eisenhower's plea that he remain a member of the Civil Rights Commission, resigned Oct. 12, effective at Mr. Eisenhower's "pleasure." [See p. 289E2-C3; Vol. XVIII, 408D2, 28D3]

Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 3 gave ex-Civil Service Commission member George Mansfield Moore, 46, a recess appointment to succeed E. George Seidle (resigned) as Assistant Postmaster General. Moore, a Kentucky Republican, had been an aide to Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) and chief investigator of 2 Congressional committees. [See Vol. XVII, p. 57C-D1; XIV, 53E-F1]

Ambassadorial appointments: Oct. 5—Amb.-to-Burma Walter P. McConnaughey, 51, to succeed Walter C. Dowling in South Korea. Oct. 13—Amb.-to-Finland John Dewey Hickerson, 61, to the Philippines.

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 12 approved an Executive Order denying the General Accounting Office authority to examine Defense Department contracts for military aid procurement overseas in cases where inspection "is deemed impracticable." The new foreign aid appropriation bill had authorized such inspection except where the President specifically ordered otherwise. [See p. 296G2-A3]

Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 10 created a committee to study the feasibility of a 1964 world's fair in the U.S. and to suggest a site if they found the idea feasible. New York, Washington & Los Angeles were contesting for a 1964 fair. The "Century 21—" exposition scheduled for Seattle in 1962 raised questions as to whether other countries would be willing to participate in another fair less than 2 years later. Ex-Chrmn. Harry A. Bullis of General Mills was appointed committee chairman, and Aksel Nielsen & ex-Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer were named members. [See p. 257F2]

A 14-month-old male African elephant named Zimbo was presented to Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 12 on behalf of the French Community. He was turned over to the Washington zoo.

LABOR

Court Halts Dock Strike. A longshore strike that had tied up all Atlantic & Gulf Coast ports for 8 days was suspended Oct. 8 with the issuance of a Taft-Hartley-law court order on Pres. Eisenhower's request.

The court order, issued by Judge Irving R. Kaufman in U.S. district court in New York, directed the International Longshoremen's Association to interrupt the walkout for 10 days. Kaufman simultaneously scheduled a hearing to determine whether to extend the anti-strike injunction for the full 80-day cooling-off period authorized by the Taft-Hartley law.

Mr. Eisenhower had directed the Justice Department to seek an injunction after his fact-finding board had reported that the strike, crippling ports that "handle approximately 81% of this country's ocean-borne dry cargo shipments," "will, if permitted to continue, imperil the national health & safety." Asst. Atty. Gen. George Cochran Doub formally filed the injunction request Oct. 18, and Kaufman issued his temporary order at 7:05 p.m. the same day.

Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA president, issued orders Oct. 8 that sent all strikers back to work by Oct. 9 under terms of their old contracts. (Total cost of the work suspension was $160 million, according to management estimates.) [See p. 320F1]

(Bradley said in a TV interview Oct. 11 that he was "not surprised" to hear that convicted felons working as ILA officials included an ILA "legislative adviser" who had left jail in 1958 after serving a term for extortion. "It may be" a violation of the law, Bradley conceded. But he said the unnamed ex-convict had "paid his debt to society . . . and before he was convicted . . . had done a good job for the ILA.")

'Ike' Forms Steel Board. Pres. Eisenhower invoked the Taft-Hartley law in the steel strike Oct. 9 by creating a board of inquiry to investigate the dispute. He said he had "concluded that, if permitted to continue, this strike would imperil the national health & safety. The national interest demands an immediate resumption of production in this vital industry." Mr. Eisenhower reported that "the strike has closed 85% of the nation's steel mills, shutting off practically all new supplies of steel. Over 500,000 steel workers & about 200,000 workers in related industries, together with their families have been deprived of their usual means of support."

Mr. Eisenhower appointed Dr. George William Taylor, 58, labor relations professor at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance & Commerce, as chairman of the inquiry board. As members, he appointed Dr. John Alanson Perkins, 45, University of Delaware president, & Dr. Paul N. Lehoczky, 55, chairman of Ohio State University's Industrial Engineering Department. White House sources indicated Oct. 10 that the board would try to arrange a settlement of the strike, preferably be-

TAFT-HARTLEY LAW was invoked 15 times and Taft-Hartley anti-strike injunctions were issued 12 times before the current use of the act in the dock & steel strikes, Labor Department figures showed. Settlements were reached during the 80-day cooling-off period in 2 cases. In 4 cases, strikes started or resumed after the injunctions expired. In 6 cases, strikes did not resume when the injunctions expired although the disputes remained unsettled.

fore a Taft-Hartley injunction would be issued but otherwise before the expiration of the 80-day cooling-off period during which such an injunction would require that the strike be suspended.

Pres. David J. McDonald of the striking United Steelworkers, protesting the "injection of Taft-Hartley into this situation," predicted Oct. 9 that it "will settle nothing on a permanent basis" and "instead . . . may completely destroy the mutual trust & good faith relationship that has been traditional in our industry. . . . The issues that caused the shutdown will still live with us."

Union officials indicated a belief that (a) the strike finally had depleted steel stocks to the point where steel users might put pressure on the steel companies to accept union terms for a settlement, (b) an 80-day resumption of production under a Taft-Hartley injunction would remove this pressure. Industry sources held that an 80-day interruption of the strike would accomplish little because of the great expense & time needed to heat up and then cool off the blast furnaces.

It was estimated that the strike, the longest in the steel industry's history, was costing weekly $70 million in lost wages & $300 million in lost output. Deputy Asst. Labor Secy. Seymour Wolfbein reported Oct. 13 that non-steel-industry lay-offs caused by the steel strike had risen from 10,000 a week in mid-September to 25,000 in October's first week and totaled 225,000 by Oct. 7.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) charged at a Democratic rally in Wellsburg, W. Va. Oct. 10 that Pres. Eisenhower's use of the Taft-Hartley law in the steel strike was "the most one-sided, unfortunate & unfair action in this Administration's history." The Administration move helped the companies' effort to "break the strike," Kennedy said. "The companies knew," he declared "that the President would invoke the injunction when they began to feel the pinch and therefore had no incentive to bargain."

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the United Auto Workers said at the UAW convention in Atlantic City Oct. 9 that Mr. Eisenhower would be a "strike-breaker" and would be "bailing out" the steel companies if he got an injunction. "After the strike was 75 days old and the steelworkers kept asking for a public fact-finding board, the President said in a letter to the union, 'I will agree to it if the big steel industry will let me,'" Reuther asserted. The UAW convention Oct. 10 approved a telegram urging Mr. Eisenhower not to use the government's "power & majesty . . . as a strike-breaking weapon" by obtaining an injunction. It recommended that he grant the union's request for "an impartial public fact-finding board." [See pp. 320F3-322A1]

SPACE

Explorer VII in Orbit. A 91½-lb. Explorer VII satellite was launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla. at 11:31 a.m. Oct. 13 via one of the Army's 4-stage Juno II rockets. It went into an orbit inclined at an angle of 50° from the equator. The orbit's apogee was 701.9 miles, its perigee 316.6 miles. The satellite circled the earth once every 101 minutes.

Explorer VII was shaped like 2 shallow cones joined at the base. It was 36 inches high & 30 inches in diameter. It was set spinning at a 450-rpm. rate to produce a gyroscopic effect to counter the tumbling motion noticed in other satellites.

Explorer VII was equipped for 7 major experiments. Its chief job was to supply data on the lower levels of radiation surrounding the earth. It was to check on (a) radiation from space, (b) ultra-violet & X-ray density in the sun-produced lyman-alpha band, (c) the earth's "heat budget" (how much heat the earth receives from the sun & how much it radiates away) and (d) the composition of the ionosphere. Its radios were powered by both solar & chemical batteries. [See p. 306B-E1]

Missile Passes Satellite. A 37-foot, 2-stage Bold Orion ballistic missile was fired successfully from a B-47 bomber over the Atlantic missile range Oct. 13 to the vicinity of the Explorer VI "paddlewheel" satellite. The satellite was then about 160 miles above the earth and traveling at about 22,000 mph.

It was reported that the bomber crew aimed the Bold Orion 10 miles ahead of Explorer VI and that the missile came within 20 miles of the satellite, passed at an altitude 4 miles above it and fell into the ocean about 1,100 miles from the launching point.

The Air Research & Development Command, calling the experiment a success, said: "No attempt was made to intercept . . . the satellite but only to pass near in order to check the accuracy of the guidance system at exit angles approaching the vertical."

The Bold Orion, a "strategic air-to-surface missile" developed by the Martin Co., was the last of 10 missiles of its type the company had built. At least one had been test-fired to a 1,000-mile altitude without being aimed at a satellite. A test firing of another had failed. [See p. 256G1]

AF Gets Top Role. Dr. Herbert York, Defense Department director of research & engineering, announced Sept. 23 that the space & missile program was being reorganized with the chief space role going to the Air Force as the nation's official space force. The AF was given responsibility for all "space transportation" and ultimately was to be put in charge of all space booster rockets, including the 1½ million-lb.-thrust Saturn, which the Army was developing under the direction of Dr. Wernher von Braun at the Army Ballistic Missile Agency at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.

All space projects of the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency were transferred to the services, but the ARPA was to continue work on defense against ballistic missiles & on solid rocket fuels. The AF took over 2 ARPA satellite projects—Midas, for early warning against ballistic missiles, and Samos, a reconnaissance satellite. ARPA's Transit, a navigation satellite system, went to the Navy, and ARPA's Notus, a communications satellite system, went to the Army.

The reorganization took place as the Army continued a struggle to keep its Ballistic Missile Agency, which was devoting about 92% of its energies to the Saturn & the remaining 8% to the 500-mile Pershing ballistic missile. The Saturn, based on a cluster of 8 Jupiter rocket engines, had been proposed as the quickest way of producing an "efficient & reliable system for lifting multi-ton loads into high orbit around the earth & deep into space." Army rocket men complained, however, that the Saturn program had been lengthened 7 months to a year by an unannounced Defense Department cut in its fiscal 1960 funds—from $135 million requested to $70 million. The AP Oct. 12 quoted Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris, commander of the Army Ordnance Missile Command at Huntsville, as saying that "plans based on the present budget, which appears to be the probable budget for next year, do not support the Saturn program at the speed at which it could be developed." (ARPA had announced July 9 that the complete Saturn assembly would consist of the 8-Jupiter cluster as first stage, a modified first stage rocket of the Titan ICBM as 2d stage and a Centaur rocket as 3d stage.) [See p. 52A3]

FOREIGN

Great Britain

Conservatives Win Elections. Prime Min. Macmillan's Conservative Party retained control of the House of Commons in general elections Oct. 8.

Conservatives, running on a peace-&-prosperity platform, won their 3d successive election with an increased Parliamentary majority, a feat unprecedented in British history.

New party standings in the 630-seat Parliament (standing in old Parliament in parentheses): Conservative—365 (339); Labor—258 (278); Liberal—6 (6); Independent (conservative)—1 (1).* Popular vote: Conservatives—13,750,935 (49.4%); Labor—12,216,166 (43.8%); Liberals—1,640,761 (5.9%); others—254,846 (.9%). [See Vol. XV, p. 185C2]

*6 seats were vacant at the dissolution of the 1955-59 Parliament.

27,862,708 (79%) of an estimated electorate of 34 million voted. The Conservatives gained 28 former Labor seats & one Liberal seat and lost 6 seats. Labor gained 5 seats but lost 28. Liberals won one seat & lost one but nearly doubled their popular vote total from the 722,395 of 1955. Most Liberal gains appeared to be at Labor expense. Macmillan, in a radio-TV address, appealed to Britons Oct. 9 to mend their "fundamental unity" and support his efforts to bring about a lessening of East-West tensions. He said the election results had shown that "the class war is obsolete" as a deciding factor in British politics. Macmillan was reelected by his Bromley constituency with a plurality of 15,452, the greatest of his career.

Hugh Gaitskell, Labor Party leader, said the election results were neither a "landslide" for the Conservatives nor a "disaster" for Labor but a "setback" caused by a shift to the Conservatives of only 3 of every 200 votes cast in the 1955 election.

A proposal for unity of the "right wing of the Labor Party & the Liberals" was made Oct. 11 by Joseph Grimond, Liberal Parliamentary leader. Grimond urged the 2 groups to consider creating "a new progressive party which, without being socialist and pledged to nationalization, can attract people of different political persuasions who want an alternative to the Tory Govt." Grimond's proposal was rejected Oct. 12 by Labor Party Secy. Gen. Morgan Phillips & by Aneurin Bevan, former leftwing Laborite leader.

Other British election highlights: Sir Winston Churchill, 84, retained his seat in Woodford, a London suburb, with a slightly reduced plurality of 14,797 votes over Laborite Arthur Latham. Sir Ian Horobin, Parlt. Secy. in the Power Ministry, was the only Conservative Cabt. minister to be defeated. Sir Oswald Mosely, former British Fascist leader, ran 4th in London's North Kensington district and forfeited his £150 ($420) election deposit by failing to win ⅛ of the constituency's vote. Ian Mikardo, Labor Party vice chairman & prominent leftist, lost his seat in Reading. Miss Mervyn Pike, a Conservative, retained the Melton, Leicestershire seat formerly held by Sir Anthony Eden with a plurality of 12,821, compared with 2,362 in 1955.

(The London Stock Exchange recorded its most active week in history [108,195 transactions] at record prices [rise of 31.2 points to 284.7 in the London Financial Times industrial ordinary shares index over a 2 week period] immediately preceding the election. The industrial share index jumped by a record 16.1 in trading Oct. 9 after the Conservative victory.)

(Friedrich Grunewald, 34, London lawyer & financier, was arrested Oct. 10 and charged with misappropriating £3,255,500 [$9,115,400] in funds of the State Building Society to expand the apparently insolvent Jasper real estate group. The alleged Jasper fraud, which became a target of Laborite election propaganda, became public when the firm, headed by Harry Jasper, was unable to raise funds for an announced takeover of the Lintang Investments & Ely Brewery companies and was suspended from London Stock Exchange dealings.)

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Algeria. A French offer to negotiate a cease-fire with representatives of the Algerian Natl. Liberation Front (FLN) was made public Oct. 11 by Foreign Min. Maurice Couve de Murville. In a taped interview for CBS-TV's "The UN in Action," Couve de Murville said France was "prepared to discuss a cease-fire with all those who fight [in Algeria], and that means . . . the people of the FLN." It was the first statement in which a French Govt. official specifically had offered negotiations with the FLN. Couve de Murville made it clear, however, that France would not negotiate with the FLN on Algeria's "political future," a matter which, he said, was "to be decided by all the Algerians."

Algerian rebel sources in Cairo reiterated Oct. 12 that the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. had demanded talks both on a cease-fire and on guarantees of French pledges for Algerian self-determination after peace had been restored. [See p. 312D3]

French Community. Restrictions were removed Oct. 10 from many industrial goods imported from the U.S., Canada & OEEC nations by the African republics of the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Volta, Niger, Mauritania, Senegal & Sudan. [See p. 186E3]

Italy. Pope John XXIII, in an English-language address at the 100th anniversary of the Pontificial North American Ecclesiastical College in Rome, disclosed Oct. 11 that the beatification cause of Mother Elizabeth Seton, founder of the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph (she died in 1821), had passed the "antepreparatory stage." Her canonization would make her the first native-born American to be pronounced a saint by the Roman Catholic Church. (Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, a naturalized American, was canonized in 1946.) [See Vol. VI, p. 225L]

Domenico Cardinal Tardini, Papal secretary of state, disclosed Oct. 8 that pay increases ordered for the Vatican's 3,000 employes by John XXIII had raised the Vatican payroll from $4,400,000 to $6,800,000 annually. Largest increases went to those in lowest pay categories with large families & raised minimum Vatican wages from 52,000 lire ($83) to 70,000 lire ($112) monthly. The pope's 25 Roman cardinals received 15% increases, giving them monthly salaries of 400,000 lire ($640) & housing allowances of 60,000 lire ($96). [See p. 228B2]

Lebanon. In a revision of the Lebanese cabinet announced Oct. 8, Premier Rashid Karami retained the finance & defense portfolios, Hussein Oueini retained the foreign ministry but surrendered the justice portfolio to Philip Takla, Pierre Gemayel retained the public works & health ministries and Interior Min. Raymond Edde was replaced by Ali Bazzi (also named information minister). These new ministers were named: Communications & Social Affairs—Maurice Zwein; Agriculture—Fuad Najjar; Education & Planning—Fuad Butros. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 337E2]

Nationalist China. In a statement issued Oct. 10 on the anniversary of the 1911 foundation of the Chinese Republic, Pres. Chiang Kai-shek predicted that Nationalist troops would join with an uprising against Red China "next year" and "rid the mainland of the Communists." [See pp. 317D2, 5A3]

(Hsinhua [New China] news agency reported Oct. 9 that a Nationalist plane had been shot down by Communist aircraft over north China. Communist shore batteries resumed their alternate-day shelling of Quemoy I. Oct. 9.) [See p. 317G3]

Norway. A new nuclear research reactor, the first to use boiling heavy water & uranium to produce power, was started officially in Halden, Norway Oct. 10 by King Olav V. The reactor, built into a mountainside, was said to be self-stabilizing & accident-proof. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 267A2]

Philippines. A memorandum of agreement signed in Manila Oct. 12 by U.S. Amb.-to-Philippines Charles E. Bohlen & Foreign Min. Felixberto M. Serrano provided for the settlement of most disputes arising from projected revision of the U.S.-Philippine military base treaty. The accord (1) commited the U.S. to consult with the Philippines on establishing long-range missile sites on U.S. bases in the Philippines and on using the bases outside circumstances permitted by the mutual defense & SEATO pacts; (2) provided for U.S. retention of naval bases at Subic Bay & Sangley Point, near Manila, the Clark-Stotsenberg Air Base at Pampanga & Camp John Hay at Baguio and several minor bases; (3) outlined an undisclosed settlement of Philippine demands for legal jurisdiction over U.S. personnel while on military duty. A final treaty based on the agreement was to be negotiated by the successor to Bohlen, who left Manila Oct. 15 to take up a Washington post. [See pp. 259A2, 46B2]

San Marino. Primo Mariano & Giordano Giacomini, respectively Communist & leftwing Socialist former Captains Regent, were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment Oct. 8 for having illegally dissolved the ruling San Marino Grand & General Council in 1957 after the defection of 6 leftist deputies ended their council majority. [See p. 299F2; Vol. XVII, 319F1]

Soviet Union. Premier Khrushchev, in speeches made in Vladivostock Oct. 6 & Bratsk, Siberia Oct. 8 (published in Moscow Oct. 8-10), defended his program of moderate diversion of Soviet production to consumer goods but refused to promise price cuts or substantial consumer product supplies until Soviet heavy industry & labor productivity had been improved. Khrushchev conceded American superiority in the automotive field Oct. 6 but told a Vladivostock meeting that the USSR would aim at more

rational use of automobiles in taxi fleets available to all citizens. He warned Bratsk Dam workers that to divert labor & funds from heavy industry to consumer manufacture would be "to spend our savings on food [eat up our capital]." [See p. 310C2]

Copies of the Soviet magazine Union Sovietica distributed in Rio de Janeiro Oct. 11 reported that a large Soviet submarine equipped with observation windows & scientific observers recently had completed a research cruise in the South Atlantic. [See p. 275C1]

The 10 billion electron volt nuclear reactor at the Dubna, USSR nuclear research institute was described Oct. 9 by a U.S. scientist as a "white elephant" that was "unlikely to achieve the purpose for which it was built." Dr. Maurice M. Shapiro, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory nucleonics division chief, who recently visited Dubna, told the Washington Philosophical Society that other Soviet nuclear research equipment had been impressive. [See p. 234A3]

Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson returned to the U.S. Oct. 9 from a 16-day tour of the USSR & Europe and told newsmen he was convinced that privately-owned U.S. farms would continue to outproduce Soviet collective farms. [See pp. 323E3, 311D3]

The N.Y. Times reported Oct. 13 that anti-Semitic vandals had burned a synagogue & desecrated a Jewish cemetery in Malakhovka, near Moscow Oct. 4.

Tunisia. France & Tunisia agreed Oct. 9 to the release of the 65 Tunisian & 20 French nationals held by each other for alleged political crimes. [See p. 55D2]

Turkey. Completion of NATO negotiations for establishing a U.S.-suppied IRBM base & nuclear warhead stockpile on Turkish territory was reported Oct. 10 by the N.Y. Times. [See p. 167D3]

OBITUARIES

(DeBonneville) Bert Bell, 65, professional National Football League commissioner since 1946, ex-owner of Philadelphia Eagles & Pittsburgh Steelers; Oct. 11 in Philadelphia of heart attack.

Bernard Berenson, 94, Lithuanian-born, U.S.-educated art expert who specialized in Italian Renaissance painting, author ("Sketches for a Self-Portrait," "Aesthetics & History," "Rumor & Reflections," etc.), art authenticator for Lord Duveen & others; Oct. 6 in Settingnano, Italy.

Carl Frank Ludwig Ed, 69, creator of comic strip "Harold Teen" (in 1919); Oct. 10 in Evanston, Ill.

John Mead Howells, 91, architect, designer of Daily News building in New York, Chicago Tribune Tower, St. Paul's Chapel at Columbia U., son of author William Dean Howells; Sept. 22 in Kittery Point, Me.

Mario Lanza (Alfred Arnold Cocozza), 38, singer, film actor, concert & recording star; Oct. 7 in Rome of heart attack. [See Vol. XV, p. 308E3]

Marshal Li Chi-sen, 75, vice chrmn. of Communist China's National Peoples Congress Standing Com. since 1949, chrmn. Revolutionary Com. of the Kuomintang (one of 8 "democratic parties" permitted to co-exist with Communist regime), chief of staff of Nationalist revolutionary forces 1927-28; Oct. 8 in Peiping of stomach cancer & cerebral thrombosis.

Isidore Nagler, 64, Austrian-born vice pres. of Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union since 1929, gen. mgr. of Joint Board of Cloak, Suit, Skirt & Reefer Makers 1928-39 & since 1952; Sept. 21 in New York.

Oswald Pirow, 68, chief prosecutor in South Africa's mass treason trial, pro-Nazi Defense Minister 1933-39, founder of postwar national socialist South African New Order movement; Oct. 11 in Pretoria of heart attack.

Jonathan Whitney Peterson, 61, pres. U.S. Tobacco Co. since 1946; Oct. 6 in Greenwich, Conn.

James McIlhany Thompson, 81, pblshr. New Orleans Item and Item-Tribune 1906-41; Sept. 25, Gaylord, Va.

Sir Henry Thomas Tizard, 74, British research chemist credited with developing much of Britain's World War II air defense, especially its use of radar (he brought magnetron, "heart of radar," to the U.S. in 1940), pres. of Oxford U's. Magdalen College 1942-46; Oct. 9 in Fareham, England.

Dr. Hermann Vollmer, 63, German-born pediatrician who devised patch test for tuberculosis detection; Oct. 11 in New York (suicide by slashing his wrists due to failing eyesight).

Dr. William H. Werner, 69, chiropractor, founder of American Bureau of Chiropractic; Sept. 13, Columbus, O.

SPORTS

Baseball

Dodgers Win World Series. The N.L. Los Angeles Dodgers defeated the A.L. Chicago White Sox, defending champions for the first time in 40 years, 4 games to 2, to win the World Series & bring the championship to Los Angeles in its 2d year of major league baseball. It was the 2d series victory out of 10 encounters for the Dodgers, both managed by Walter Alston.

The 6-game series set a total attendance record of 420,784 & receipts record of $2,626,973.44.

It was the first series in which no starting pitcher completed a game. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 335G3-336F1]

Game-by-game summaries:

First game Oct. 1 at Comiskey Park, Chicago (attendance 48,013):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
L.A.	0	8	3	Craig (l.), Churn, Labine, Koufax, Klippstein	Roseboro
Chi.	11	11	0	Wynn (w.), Staley	Lollar

Ted Kluszewski, 35, the Sox' first baseman, hit 2 homers, which, with a single, batted in 5 runs, tieing a series record. 3 errors by the Dodgers in the 3d inning tied a series record; Duke Snider's 2 set a record.

2d game Oct. 2 in Chicago (att. 47,368):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
L.A.	4	9	1	Podres (w.), Sherry	Roseboro
Chi.	3	8	0	Shaw (l.), Lown	Lollar

The Dodgers scored for the first time in the series when 2d baseman Charley Neal hit a homer in the 5th. Homers by Neal & Chuck Essegian in the 7th won the game.

3d game Oct. 4 at Memorial Coliseum, Los Angeles (att. 92,294):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Chi.	1	12	0	Donovan (l.), Staley	Lollar
L.A.	3	5	0	Drysdale (w.), Sherry	Roseboro

The Dodgers' Carl Furillo, 37, singled for 2 runs in the 7th with a hit that eluded the Sox' shortstop Luis Aparicio & decided the game.

4th game Oct. 5 in Los Angeles (att. 92,550):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Chi.	4	10	3	Staley (l.), Wynn, Lown, Pierce	Lollar
L.A.	5	9	0	Sherry (w.), Craig	Roseboro

The Dodgers scored 4 runs in the 3d inning, then were held hitless until the 8th when Gil Hodges hit a homer that won the game. In the 7th, Sherm Lollar hit a 3-run homer for the Sox.

5th game Oct. 6 in Los Angeles (one-game attendance record of 92,706, one-game receipts record of $552,774.77):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Chi.	1	5	0	Shaw (w.), Pierce, Donovan	Lollar
L.A.	0	9	0	Koufax (l.), Williams	Roseboro, Pignatano

Nellie Fox, on a 4th-inning single, scored the only run.

6th game at Chicago Oct. 8 (att. 47,653):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
L.A.	9	13	0	Sherry (w.), Podres	Roseboro
Chi.	3	6	1	Wynn (l.), Donovan Lown, Staley, Pierce, Moore	Lollar

Relief pitcher Larry Sherry, 24, was credited with the game & acclaimed outstanding performer of the series. The Dodgers scored a 2-run homer in the 3d by Snider, one in the 4th by Wally Moon & a 3d in the 9th by Chuck Essegian.

Pennant Races. The Los Angeles Dodgers won the National League pennant by defeating the Milwaukee Braves, 6-5, in the 2d game of a 2-game playoff in Los Angeles Sept. 29. The season had ended Sept. 27 in a tie for the league championship. The American League pennant was clinched Sept. 22 by the Chicago White Sox for the first time in 40 years.

Final standings of the leagues:

Amer. (Sept. 28)

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Chi.	94	60	.610	....
Cleve.	89	65	.578	5
N.Y.	79	75	.513	15
Detrt.	76	78	.494	18
Bost.	75	79	.487	19
Balti.	74	80	.481	20
K.C.	66	88	.429	28
Washn.	63	91	.409	31

Natl. (Sept. 30)

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
L.A.	88	68	.564	....
Milw.	86	70	.551	2
S.F.	83	71	.539	4
Pitt.	78	76	.506	9
Chi.	74	80	.481	13
Cinci.	74	80	.481	13
St. L.	71	83	.461	16
Phila.	64	90	.416	23

Individual Leaders
Batting Average (400 or more ABs)

Amer. League	Avg.	Natl. League	Avg.
Kuenn, Detroit	.353	Aaron, Milw.	.355
Kaline, Detroit	.327	Cunningham, St.L.	.345
Runnels, Bost.	.314	Cepeda, S.F.	.317
Fox, Chicago	.306	Pinson, Cinci.	.316
Minoso, Cleve.	.302	Mays, S.F.	.313
Richardson, N.Y.	.301	Temple, Cinci.	.311
Tuttle, Kan.Cy.	.300	Robinson, Cinci.	.311
Woodling, Balti.	.300	Boyer, St.L.	.309
Power, Cleve.	.289	Mathews, Milw.	.307
Mantle, N.Y.	.285	Banks, Chicago	.304
Cerv, Kan.Cy.	.285		

Runs Batted In

Jensen, Boston	112	Banks, Chicago	143
Colavito, Cleve.	111	Robinson, Cinci.	125
Killebrew, Washn.	105	Aaron, Milw.	123
Lemon, Washn.	100	Bell, Cinci.	115
Maxwell, Detrt.	95	Mathews, Milw.	113

Home Runs

Colavito, Cleve.	42	Banks, Chicago	45
Killebrew, Washn.	42	Mathews, Milw.	45
Lemon, Washn.	33	Aaron, Milw.	39
Mantle, N.Y.	31	Robinson, Cinci.	36
Maxwell, Detrt.	31	Mays, S.F.	34

All-Star Game was won by Casey Stengel's A.L. team, 5-3, over Fred Haney's N.L. team in Los Angeles Aug. 3. Jerry Walker, 20, of Baltimore was winning pitcher, Don Drysdale losing pitcher.

Strikeout records for a N.L. pitcher of 18 for a single game (tieing Bobby Feller) & 31 for 2 consecutive games were set by Sandy Koufax, 23, of the Dodgers Aug. 31, against the Giants.

No-hitter was pitched by the Giants'

Sam Jones in defeating the Cardinals, 4-0, in a 7-inning game in St. Louis Sept. 26.

American Amateur championship was won by Dearborn (Mich.), 4-3, over San Antonio in Battle Creek Sept. 22.

Little League world championship was won by Hamtramck (Mich.), 12-0, over Auburn (Calif.) in Williamsport, Pa. Aug. 29.

MISCELLANEOUS

10 Co-Eds Die in Bus Crash. 10 Trenton State College co-eds & their history teacher, Prof. Ernest F. Sixta, 40, were burned to death when an empty tank truck ploughed into their bus and exploded Oct. 9 near New Brunswick, N.J. They had been returning from a N.Y. theater. 29 other students & Mrs. Sixta survived. Roscoe Poe, 54, of New York, driver of the tank truck, was injured. He was charged by New Brunswick police Oct. 13 with reckless driving & operating a vehicle with brakes less than 50% effective.

Guterma Indictment. Alexander L. Guterma, 44, was reindicted by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn Sept. 18 in a 26-count true bill superseding his Mar. 23 indictment. The new indictment charged Guterma with participating in a scheme where he allegedly received $513,000 fraudulently from the Bon Ami Co. (of which he was then board chairman & director) in a complicated deal for TV time. Guterma's associates Garland L. Culpepper & Robert J. Eveleigh were named as co-defendants in the new indictment, as they had been in the previous one. Virgil D. Dardi, president of Chemoil Industries (formerly United Dye & Chemical Co.), and two dummy corporations—Chatham Corp. and Comficor, Inc.—were named as new co-defendants in the Sept. 18 indictment.

Guterma had been freed on bail Sept. 9 after pleading not guilty to defrauding investors in the sale of United Dye & Chemical stock.

A bench warrant for the arrest of Guterma's co-defendant, Lowell M. Birrell, 52, who once had headed United Dye & Chemical, was issued Sept. 9 in New York by Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld. Birrell, a fugitive in Rio de Janeiro from a 69-count fraud indictment in New York, was fighting against extradition.

$13½ million in Montreal bank assets belonging to Birrell were frozen Sept. 17 by the Montreal Superior Court. This was done on behalf of William D. Pettit & Thomas Crawford, representing the bankrupt Swan-Finch Oil Corp., from which Birrell allegedly had stolen stock valued at $14 million. [See p. 283B1]

Dope-Alien Racket Arrests. A ring smuggling narcotics & aliens from Italy into the U.S. probably was smashed by 4 arrests made in Italy Sept. 25 & announced by Italian police & U.S. Narcotics Bureau officials Sept. 28 in Rome. Joe (Peachie) Pici, described as Italy's leading dealer in illicit drugs & chief aide of Charles Luciano, with whom he had been deported from the U.S. in 1946, was arrested in Milan. Airline pilot Giuseppe Radin & sailor Gian Franco Favero were arrested on the Genoa-Milan highway and another sailor, Lino Boscolo, was seized in Pici's Milan home. Previous arrests had been made during the past 2 months in Turkey & Lebanon, source of much of the morphine used for Europe's heroin racket. Brazil was reported to be a source of the ring's illegal cocaine. [See Vol. VI, p. 56M]

Typhoon Vera death toll in Japan reached 4,464 by Oct. 13. [See p. 316B3]

Flooding of the Pardo River in central Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil Sept. 26-27 took at least 100 lives. About half of the deaths occurred in the town of Candelaria. [See p. 308A3]

Religious pilgrims seeking to catch a glimpse of Sajjanba, an 18-year-old girl who had reported seeing visions of the goddess Amba, wife of the Lord Shiva, stampeded Sept. 20 in the village of Zinaki, Amreli District, India. 75 persons were killed in the crush. [See p. 276B3]

12 members of a single family—Mrs. Dora Larson, 41, 10 of her 11 children & her brother-in-law, Harry Larson, 64—were drowned when their overloaded 12-foot motorboat was swamped Sept. 22 in Lake McKeever, near Munsing, Mich. Leonard Larson, 42, the children's father, was the sole survivor.

Cholera outbreak in the neighborhood of Dacca, Pakistan caused 300 deaths by Oct. 13.

Equine encephalitis outbreak in southern New Jersey claimed 20 lives by Oct. 12, N.J. Health Comm. Roscoe P. Kandle reported. 10 other cases of the disease (believed transmitted from birds to horses & humans by the Culiseta melanura mosquito) were confirmed. [See p. 308E2]

Train-truck collision at Dabrowka near Warsaw Oct. 2 killed 23 persons.

Speedboat collision in a fog Oct. 4 in Juuka, Finland caused the drowning of 15 party-bound teen-agers.

Willem Marie Louis van Rie, 30, radio officer aboard the Dutch freighter Utrecht, was indicted Oct. 5 in Boston on first-degree murder charges in the death of Mrs. Lynn Kaufmann, 23, a Chicago divorcee, whose beaten body was found washed ashore in Boston harbor Sept. 19. Van Rie, who had a wife in Holland, was arrested in Brooklyn Sept. 30 (where the ship docked) after he (a) admitted that he had had a love affair with Mrs. Kaufmann on the Utrecht's 6-week voyage from Singapore and had beaten her in her cabin on the Utrecht Sept. 18 shortly before she disappeared but (b) denied that he had thrown her overboard. He repudiated his confession almost immediately after making it. Mrs. Kaufmann had been secretary & research assistant to Dr. Stanley Spector, Oriental studies professor at Washington University, St. Louis. She had lived with his family since 1956 and had been returning on the Utrecht with Mrs. Spector & the Spectors' 3 children after a year's research in Singapore. Spector had returned to the U.S. by plane Aug. 26.

Harry Gross, 46, was convicted of voluntary manslaughter in Los Angeles Oct. 6 and sentenced to 1-10 years' imprisonment after he had waived trial on a murder charge for the fatal beating of his wife's grandfather, Harry Black, who died July 27. [See p. 252G2]

Joseph M. Barbara Jr., 23, pleaded guilty in New York Oct. 5 to having given "contumacious" answers (defiant of authority) Nov. 6, 1958 to a State Investigation Comm. when he was questioned about the Apalachin underworld meeting at his late father's estate. Barbara's plea was made on one count of a 5-count indictment charging him with perjury.

Humberto Robinson, 29, Phillies pitcher, of Colon, Panama testified before Municipal Court Judge J. Sydney Hoffman in Philadelphia Sept. 24 that he had rejected $1,500 offered by Harold Friedman, 42, of Philadelphia to lose the Sept. 22 game against Cincinnati.

U.S. electric utilities produced a record 679,943,147,000 kwh. in the year ended June 30, the Federal Power Commission reported Aug. 25. Installed capacity of utility generating plants rose to a record 150,222,443 kw. [See p. 38C2]

Maria Callas' husband, Italian industrialist Giovanni Battista Meneghini, 62, filed suit for separation Sept. 28 in Brescia, Italy. (Italian law does not permit divorce.) Rumor had linked Miss Callas, 35, romantically with shipping magnate Aristotle Socrates Onassis, 55. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 371D2]

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was 75 Oct. 11. [See p. 310D3]

Walter Lippmann, syndicated columnist, was 70 Sept. 23.

LEADING SEPTEMBER FILMS

New York Releases

Back to the Wall. French-language thriller in which cuckold drives wife mad. Screenplay by Frederic Dard, Francois Chevane, Jean Redon & J. I. Roncoroni from a novel by Dard. Directed by Edouard Molinaro. Produced by Chevane for Essex-Universal. Released by Ellis Films. With Gerard Oury, Jeanne Moreau, Philippe Nicaud, Claire Maurier, Jean Lefebre. Sept. 7.

The Blue Angel. Remake of old German film. About moral disintegration of teacher after he marries common nightclub singer. Screenplay by Nigel Balchin based on Heinrich Mann's novel. Directed by Edward Dmytryk. Produced by Jack Cummings for 20th Century-Fox. With Curt Jurgens, May Britt, Theodore Bickel, John Banner, Fabrizio Mioni, Ludwig Stossel. Sept. 4.

Eugene Onegin. Tchaikovsky's opera based on Pushkin poem. In original Russian. Screenplay by Alexander Ivanovsky. Directed by Roman Tikhomirov. Produced in Sovcolor by Lenfilm Studio for Artkino Pictures. With Ariadna Shengelaya, Galina Vishnevskaya, Vadim Medvedev, Yevgeni Kibkalo, Igor Ozerov, Anton Grigoriev, Svetlana Nemolyneva, Larissa Avdeyeva, Ivan Petrov. Sept. 13.

The FBI Story. James Stewart as FBI man whose career gives insight into bureau's growth. Screenplay by Richard L. Breen & John Twist based on book by Don Whitehead. Directed & produced by Mervyn Leroy for Warner Bros. With Vera Miles, Murray Hamilton, Larry Pennell, Nick Adams, Diane Jergens. Sept. 24.

Look Back in Anger. Frustrated young Englishman retaliates against practically everyone. Screenplay by Nigel Beale based on John Osborne's play. Directed by Tony Richardson. Produced by Harry Saltzman for Warner Bros. With Richard Burton, Mary Ure, Claire Bloom, Edith Evans, Gary Raymond, Glen Byam Shaw, Phyllis Neilson-Terry. Sept. 15.